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bers and one each on dispersion and skewness, and correlation. Minor criticisms would be, first, occasional serious lack of clearness in the style, with unnecessary use of technical words and phrases. The almost complete elimination of symbols and formulae probably makes for harder rather than easier reading in fact. The unfamiliarity with and prejudice against symbolic notation on the part of large classes of readers must be taken into account, but should not be humored too far. The introductory discussion seems to be needlessly full on some points, yet on the whole to presuppose considerable familiarity with the actual use of statistics. There is a brief list of secondary (American) sources of statistical data (pp. 16–19) and a full description of American index numbers (chapter x), but one misses an objective account of the work of statistical agencies, and material relating to the problems they are supposed to solve or illuminate.

The usefulness of the work as a college textbook would be greatly increased by the addition of material for problems and exercises.

A deeper question, but one about which opinions naturally differ, is that of classification and arrangement of material. The basis chosen, as will be noted, is largely that of methods of presentation of results. It may be asked whether the character of the material itself or the problems to which it relates would not be more fundamental bases of classification. Adequate account is perhaps scarcely taken of the basic principle that description is for the purpose of understanding and ultimately for the purpose of control; in consequence, the guiding consideration throughout should be the discovery and exhibition of causal relations. In this connection more might be said on the selection of the facts to be gathered and presented and the analysis of data for bringing out the information they potentially contain.

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*Use of Factory Statistics in the Investigation of Industrial Fatigue. A Manual for Field Research.* By PHILIP SARGANT FLORENCE, M.A., PH.D. (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Vol. XXXI, No. 3.) New York: Columbia University, 1918. Pp. 153.

As the sub-title, "A Manual for Field Research," indicates, this monograph deals with methods rather than results. References to actual investigations (by the author and others) contain considerable up-to-date information, but this is illustrative merely and no effort is put forth to make it systematic or to

draw general conclusions. Indeed—and this will be missed by student readers—there is no attempt to estimate the real value of the sort of research discussed or the dependability or general significance of the results attainable. Intended simply as a practical guide for the concrete work of investigators in whom no high degree of education or training may be presupposed, the study is limited to elementary questions of procedure and interpretation. The analysis of the problem into its elements, however, is clear and thorough and the directions and precautions sound and practical. The outline of the presentation is elaborate and formal to the verge of the pedantic. Part V, on "The Demonstration of Conditions Predisposing to Fatigue," meaning conditions affecting it either way, raises in especially acute form the deeper questions of statistical logic, as to uniformity of fundamental conditions, representative or typical character of situations, margin of error, etc., which are not broached by the author.